

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

II. An Account of the first Decade of a Book, Intituled, Johannis Martyn Historia Plantarum rariorum. Printed at London; by Richard Reily, 1728. by Mr. Rand, F. R.S.

R. Martyn in this Work has had the Plants, of their natural Bigness, exactly designed after the Life, and with great Accuracy and Success printed in their proper Colours. This curious Invention was never more aptly applied, though I think this is the first time it has been used in Botany. By this Means, without a long tedious Description, a Plant may be known by meer Inspection. However, that nothing may be wanting, the Author has thought fit to give short Descriptions, insisting more particularly on those minute Parts which cannot be so clearly expressed by Sculpture; and has added, where they could be obtain'd, some Account of their Uses, &c.

The Plant in the first Table he calls Jalapa Officinarum.

The Jalap Root has been in common Use above a hundred Years; yet the Plant it self wholly unknown to us in Europe till P. Plumier and M. Lignon, who had both passed a considerable Time in America in Botanical Disquisitions, at their Return, severally assured Mr. Tournefort, that it was a Species of the Plant commonly known by the Name of Marvel of Peru; who thereupon thought sit to make Jalapa the Name of the Genus, and distinguish that of the Shops by the Seeds being more rugose than those of the common.

Tab. 2. Shews the Geranium Africanum, Arborefcens, Malvæ folio, lucido; flore elegantiffimo Kermefino Domini van Leur. Boerh. Ind. alt. 262.

3. Geranium Chium, vernum; Caryophyllatæ

folio T. Cor. 20.

4. Brunella Caroliniana, magno flore, dilutè caruleo, internodiis prælongis, Phil. Tranf. No. 395. Pag. 125.

5. Amaranthus Sinensis folirs variis; panicu-

là eleganter plumoso.

6. Amaranthus spica albescente habitiore.

7. Parietaria Orientalis, Polygoni folio canescente T. Cor. 38.

8. Niruri Barbadense, folio Ovali subtus glau-60, pediculis storum brevissimis, Phil.

Trans. No. 399. Pag. 295.

This is of the same Genus with that called Niruri, Hort. Malab. Tom. x. and there described, p. 53. Ours is a much smaller Plant, the Leaves are less, and grow much closer on the Stalks, and the Pedicle of each Flower by two thirds shorter.

9. Lychnidea Caroliniana floribus Umbellatim dispositis, foliis lucidis crassis. This Plant is something like Lychnidea Virginiana Holostei ampliore folio, storibus umbellatis purpureis Phil. Trans. No. 395. Pag. 126. but the Leaves are much larger, thicker, and of a deep shining green Colour.

carinatis verrucosis, caule & flore Corallii colore Boerh. Ind. alt. p. 2. Pag. 131.

The

The ingenious Author proposes, in the Sequel of this Work, to give an Account of new Plants only, or at least such as have not been well figured by others: If he proceeds with the same Exactness, as I don't doubt he will, the Work very well deserves Encouragement; for of Plants thus figured and described, there can be no future Doubts.

Happy had it been for us, had the Antients left such Types or Descriptions of those they recommended as considerable for their Use in Medicine. This would have saved the Learned World much Labour and Study in an Enquiry, which it to be feared, for want of such Helps, will prove unsuccessful.

III. An Attempt to solve the Phanomenon of the Rise of Vapours, Formation of Clouds and Descent of Rain. In a Letter from Dr. J.T. Desaguliers, L. L. D. F. R. S. to Dr. Rutty, R. S. Secr.

SIR,

THE Reason of my writing upon a Subject which has been so often treated of, is, that none of the Accounts hitherto given of this *Phænomenon* (at least that I have met with) seem to me sufficient to solve all the Gircumstances of it.

Dr. Niewentyt and some others say — That Particles of Fire separated from the Sun-Beams, by adhering to Particles of Water, make up Moleculæ, or small Bodies specifically lighter than Air, which therefore, by hydrostatical Laws, must rise and form Clouds that remain suspended when they are risen up to such an Height